WEST

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
good eyespot resistance and early pollen shed	0

Database:
US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 1/25/2002

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	good eyespot resistance and early pollen shed	0	L18
USPT	northern cornbelt and good grain quality	1	L17
USPT	l12 and improved stalk strength	0	L16
USPT	average pollen shed and northern corn belt	1	L15
USPT	early pollen shed and northern corn belt	0	L14
USPT	l11 and northern corn belt	17	L13
USPT	l11 and early pollen shed	5	L12
USPT	good grain quality and (corn or maize)	322	L11
USPT	np2052 and (corn or maize)	0	L10
USPT	l2 and l4 and l6 and l8	0	L9
USPT	l7 and (corn or maize)	149	L8
USPT	cob adj10 (19 or white)	156	L7
USPT	l5 and (corn or maize)	16	L6
USPT	aleurone adj10 (colorless or 18)	16	L5
USPT	l3 and (corn or maize)	9	L4
USPT	pubescence adj10 (green-yellow or 5)	13	L3
USPT	l1 and (corn or maize)	27	L2
USPT	leaf color adj10 (medium green or 02 or 2)	41	L1

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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Sep 17  IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change
                  to PHARMASEARCH
 NEWS  3  Oct 09  Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
                  Index
 NEWS  4  Oct 09  Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
 NEWS  5  Oct 15  Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
 NEWS  6  Oct 22  Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
 NEWS  7  Oct 22  DGENE GETSIM has been improved
 NEWS  8  Oct 29  AAASD no longer available
 NEWS  9  Nov 19  New Search Capabilities  USPATFULL and USPAT2
 NEWS 10  Nov 19  TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
 NEWS 11  Nov 29  COPPERLIT now available on STN
 NEWS 12  Nov 29  DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
 NEWS 13  Nov 30  Files VETU and VETB to have open access
 NEWS 14  Dec 10  WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
 NEWS 15  Dec 10  DGENE BLAST Homology Search
 NEWS 16  Dec 17  WELDASEARCH now available on STN
 NEWS 17  Dec 17  STANDARDS now available on STN
 NEWS 18  Dec 17  New fields for DPCI
 NEWS 19  Dec 19  CAS Roles modified
 NEWS 20  Dec 19  1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus

 NEWS EXPRESS  August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:24:30 ON 25 JAN 2002

=> file agricola biosis
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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 09:24:41 ON 25 JAN 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:24:41 ON 25 JAN 2002
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=> s leaf color (10w) (2 or medium green)
L1          14 LEAF COLOR (10W) (2 OR MEDIUM GREEN)

=> s l1 and (corn or maize)
L2           0 L1 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=>  s pubescence (10w) (5 or green-yellow)
L3          10 PUBESCENCE (10W) (5 OR GREEN-YELLOW)

=> s l3 and (corn or maize)
L4           0 L3 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s aleurone color (10w) (18 or colorless)
L5           0 ALEURONE COLOR (10W) (18 OR COLORLESS)

=> s aleurone (10w) (18 or colorless)
L6           8 ALEURONE (10W) (18 OR COLORLESS)

=> s l6 and (corn or maize)
L7           1 L6 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s cob (10w) (19 or white)
L8          14 COB (10W) (19 OR WHITE)

=> s l8 and (corn or maize)
L9           6 L8 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l9 and l7
L10          0 L9 AND L7

=> s (corn or maize) and np2052
L11          0 (CORN OR MAIZE) AND NP2052

=> s good seedling vigor and (corn or maize)
L12          2 GOOD SEEDLING VIGOR AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 1-2 ti

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   CORN ZEA-MAYS PHYSIOLOGY IN SHORT SEASON AND LOW TEMPERATURE
     ENVIRONMENTS.

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   COLD TOLERANCE OF MAIZE INBRED LINES ADAPTED TO VARIOUS
     LATITUDES IN NORTH AMERICA.


=> d 1-2 ab

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB   Northern areas seeking to expand corn (Z. mays L.) production
     and thereby reduce feed costs for livestock require early plantings of
     short season hybrids with good seedling vigor
     . The association between physiological behavior of corn to low
     temperature and its field performance could be important in selecting
     hybrids adaptable to such areas. Corn hybrids (20) of commercial
     importance in New Hampshire [USA] which varied in maturity were planted
```

April 21 and May 19 at the University of New Hampshire Agronomy Research Station, Madbury, New Hampshire; 9 selections from the above were also grown at 3 other locations in the state with widely differing growing conditions. The effect of controlled temperature on chloroplast structure and photosynthetic activity was also determined using the earliest and one of the latest maturing hybrids which differed in early development under field conditions. Low temperatures following the early planting of April 21 did not adversely affect stand density of hybrids; seedling growth of the 2 earliest maturing hybrids was superior to all other selections. At the normal planting date of May 19 seedling growth of the 20 hybrids was negatively correlated with their maturity rank; seedling growth was greatest in the earliest hybrids. Yield of total dry matter (TDM) at maturity was not related to seedling growth. In field studies in the southern and middle part of New Hampshire with a growing degree days (GDD) range of 1100-1300, TDM yields of the earliest **corn** hybrids were lower than yields of the later maturing **corn**. At the northern locations, with GDD < 1100, yield of TDM was not significantly different among hybrids although % DM was higher in early maturing **corn**. A greater decline in photosynthesis and altered chloroplast ultrastructure in the leaves of a late-maturing **corn** following exposure to controlled day/night temperatures of 15/10.degree. C in the greenhouse was observed; no such changes occurred at 15/10.degree. C either in the earliest hybrid, which had shown superior seedling performance under field conditions, or in either hybrid when grown at 10/15.degree. C.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS

AB Cold-tolerance responses [measured by percentage emergence (30 days after planting), emergence index (an estimate of emergence rate) and seedling dry weight (sampled 42 days after planting)] of 34 **maize** (Zea mays L.) inbred lines adapted to various latitudes in North America were evaluated. Evaluations were performed in field experiments planted in early April at Ames and Algona, Iowa [USA] in 1974 and 1976. Objectives were to assess genetic variability and breeding potential for improvement of cold tolerance within **maize** germ plasm adapted to North America, to study associations of cold tolerance traits with other plant traits (including grain yield) and to examine relationships between geographical locations of origin and cold tolerance responses of inbred lines adapted to North America. Large amounts of variability were observed for each of the 3 cold-tolerance traits. Means ranged 27.5-82.9% for percentage emergence, 20.0-24.0 days for emergence index, and 0.33-1.16 dg for seedling dry weight; respective heritability estimates were 0.85 .+-. 0.06, 0.72 .+-. 0.06 and 0.80 .+-. 0.06. Genotypic correlations among the 3 traits were high, suggesting selection for improved cold tolerance (as an aggregate of the 3 traits) should be possible. Environments and genotype .times. environments mean squares were highly significant; therefore, evaluations of cold tolerance of **maize** inbred lines should be conducted in more than 1 environment. Correlations of all 3 traits with juvenile plant height and leaf number (measured in early July), 50% silk emergence, mature plant height and grain yield usually were low. Thus, seedling cold tolerance was not associated with vegetative vigor of juvenile plants, flowering data, or mature plant height. Seedling dry weight was significantly correlated with grain yield (r = 0.48**), indicating **good seedling vigor** was related to high grain yield. Cold-tolerance response generally was not related to geographical location of adaptation; 9 of the 10 best inbred lines were adapted to the central latitudes of the USA **Corn** Belt. Inbreds from the northern and southern regions ranked average or lower for cold tolerance. The 3 best cold-tolerant inbreds were B73, (V3 .times. B14)-2-1 (both from Iowa) and Mo 17 (from Missouri). Breeding populations developed from the best inbreds in this study should contain gene complexes for good cold tolerance, plus variable flowering dates, plant heights and grain yields.

```
=> d 1-2 so

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO   AGRON J, (1982) 74 (2), 325-331.
     CODEN: AGJOAT. ISSN: 0002-1962.

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO   CROP SCI, (1979) 19 (2), 239-242.
     CODEN: CRPSAY. ISSN: 0011-183X.


=> s northern cornbelt and average pollen shed
L13          0 NORTHERN CORNBELT AND AVERAGE POLLEN SHED

=> s northern cornbelt and early pollen shed
L14          0 NORTHERN CORNBELT AND EARLY POLLEN SHED

=> s northern cornbelt and good eyespot resistance
L15          0 NORTHERN CORNBELT AND GOOD EYESPOT RESISTANCE

=> s early pollen shed and good seedling vigor
L16          0 EARLY POLLEN SHED AND GOOD SEEDLING VIGOR

=> s (resist? or toler?) and stalk disease?
L17          4 (RESIST? OR TOLER?) AND STALK DISEASE?

=> d l17 and (corn or maize)
'AND' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'(CORN' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'OR' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'MAIZE)' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ti

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 4  AGRICOLA
TI   Genetics of nonsenescence and charcoal rot resistance in
     sorghum.


=> s l17 and (corn or maize)
L18          1 L17 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d ti

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   STALK SPLITTING AS A METHOD FOR EVALUATING STALK ROT OF CORN.


=> d ab

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB   Highly significant correlations were found between root rot, basal stalk
     rot and lower stalk disease indices, based on natural
     [fungal] infection, indicating that selection for resistant
     roots gives resistant or tolerant stalks. The stalk
     splitting method was less laborious than artificial inoculation methods
     and more sensitive than stalk breaking tests. Number of lesions at the
     bases of stalks was not correlated with amount of basal stalk rot of
     corn.
```

```
=> d so

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO   PLANT DIS REP, (1979) 63 (3), 227-231.
     CODEN: PLDRA4. ISSN: 0032-0811.
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